MEETING OF THE BOARD AND MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the board and members of the house of delegates was held at the Woman's City Club, 22 Park Avenue, New York City, February 22, 1922.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m., by Dr. Hall, who presided as chairman of the meeting.

Miss Taber: This is in regard to Senate Bill no. 500. The occasion of the bill was as follows: The State Child's Aid had introduced occupational therapy into some of the sanitariums in New York State during the past two years. They had supposed that the articles were made of material provided by the State. However, the state inspectors pointed out that the sale of state material was not authorized by the law. This bill was introduced to make such a sale permissible. Some members of the national society, however, think some recommendations concerning the bill should be made.

The Chairman: Do you want to put anything down for record on this particular point in connection with the bill?

Mrs. Slagle: The matter of the fund of $500. I think instead of some of the other committees that we have in our organization, we might well have a legislative committee, which would compile legislation in the state. I have a general idea of the legislation in the other states as they sent the information to me in a personal way, but that is not the thing. We ought to have a legislative committee.

Miss Taber: I think legislation throughout the United States should be uniform as far as possible on this matter.

Mrs. Slagle: Exactly. I think it should be kept right up to the mark.

The Chairman: Do you think that ought to be one of the standing committees or a committee appointed from year to year?

Mrs. Slagle: I think a standing committee; I have not discussed it.

Miss Taber: Oh, yes.

The Chairman: We cannot do anything until next fall.

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Mrs. Slagle: No, but if we have this room of people who were interested enough to come here today and confer, if we have them thinking about legislation and about a legislative committee that will be ready to act when we bring it up next fall, and that will have some material to bring in, then we shall have made some progress.

Miss Taber: What should we do here?

Mrs. Slagle: How can someone from up in my county decide upon what you ought to do in your hospitals here, some one who has never seen the inside of Bellevue or knows anything about it? I say that in all fairness, because I am an up-state, small county, small town person and it is not fair. I mean that you must have city legislation, you must have county legislation, you must have state legislation, and the biggest thing we must have is state legislation.

Miss Taber: Mr. Folks said this was very dangerous for us as a custom; I think it is.

Mrs. Slagle: Of course it is dangerous.

Miss Taber: I think their representatives will work with us. In fact, they are working with us now.

Mrs. Davis: There was a meeting held and they put that in the form of a motion.

Mrs. Slagle: All we can do is to make recommendations and present them at the meeting next Fall.

The Chairman: Is there anything that can be done about this?

Mrs. Slagle: We will make recommendations here on this bill.

Mrs. Davis: I make a motion about having a legislative committee.

Mrs. Slagle: And then follow it up by this.

Mrs. Davis: I move that we have a standing committee, a legislative committee—a standing committee from the national society; that it be recommended in the next meeting.

The Chairman: Is that motion seconded?

Motion seconded by Miss Robeson.

The Chairman: It has been moved and seconded that we recommend the appointment of the legislative committee. I suppose we can temporarily appoint a committee to confer over this particular act.
Mrs. Slagle: Yes, I think so. You see, it is not a permanent thing. You cannot make it permanent until the Fall meeting.

The Chairman: It is important because it looks like an emergency matter. I think I could probably, within the limits of the constitution appoint such a committee.

Mrs. Slagle: Yes.

The Chairman: It is recommended that the chair appoint a temporary committee on legislation to look after this particular bill which is pending. Should we have a committee of two or three?

Mrs. Slagle: Three.

The Chairman: I will appoint Miss Taber, Mrs. Slagle and whom else?

Mrs. Slagle: Miss Robeson is in New York.

The Chairman: This is a state proposition. Mrs. Slagle, Miss Taber and Miss Robeson is the Committee to consider the bill.

Miss Taber: I think that this committee should set about securing copies of the law as it exists in seven states of the Union where they have occupational therapy, and see if we can't draw up something that will be agreeable to all of the states.

Mrs. Davis: I understand the California legislation is very interesting, although I have not seen it.

Mrs. Slagle: I have not seen it but I have read some correspondence about it.

The Chairman: Do you know what became of that bill that was pending last year that had to do with the work of patients in their homes? It was mixed up with the sweat shop legislation.

Mrs. Slagle: Yes. The Woman's City Club was responsible and succeeded in writing in the exemptions; I do not recall what the exemptions were. They succeeded in bringing about whatever exemptions were obtained.

The Chairman: Exemptions for people who were handicapped and who needed work to help them get well?

Mrs. Slagle: Yes, but of course it was from the standpoint of their not competing with labor organizations; on account of their handicap
they could not compete and therefore they were entitled to exemption. They did some work with the committee here at the club. Is shows how active we have to be. They were sending some one to lobby against the exemptions because they would have only presented one side. Miss Wall did not know anything about it and never thought about the exemptions. That shows the importance of the committee because it shows how much these people will stand for.

Miss Taber: I would suggest that we introduce such words, such phrases in this bill as to emphasize the discretionary power in the municipal authorities and the heads of the institutions as to payment of persons, and that we also suggest that the monies of the application fund be increased from $500 to $1000 as the minimum.

Chairman: From $500 to $1000?

Miss Taber: Yes; I think $500 is altogether too little.

Miss Robeson: That means everything over the $1000 goes to the hospital?

Miss Taber: Yes.

Miss Robeson: I wish we could get something like that in Massachusetts.

The Chairman: I thought it was being seconded.

Miss Robeson: I second the motion if that is the recommendation to be made.

The Chairman: Now, this meeting, of course is a very informal one and also is a small one. I had hoped that we should have more people with us today.

I think that we can go ahead if no one else is coming. I called the meeting as a sort of a peace conference because without any formality about it, it seemed to me that there was growing up in the society certain dissatisfactions as to questions of policy and methods, which needed to be gone over and straightened out before they got to be really disturbing. We do not want to have any factions if we can help it and while it is through factions and from discussions that we come to our best progress, no doubt, yet we want to avoid factions if possible.

Now, this really is not a meeting of the house of delegates at all, although I hoped a good many of that body could be here. It is perfectly evident that it is not easy to get a group of house delegates together or even the board of management. We never had in all the history of the association a full meeting even with the board of manage-
ment, which consists of five people, and this time, for the first time in history we have had a full meeting of the three people who constitute the board of management. It seems very satisfactory and it is of quite historic importance.

However, the criticism has been raised since the last meeting whether we were wise in limiting the board of management to three people; whether we are wise in trying to develop an advisory system through the house of delegates, as small as it is, which we elected in Baltimore. In all government there have been some responsible people who take upon themselves the task of representing this society. These people should be elected through the will of the society and they should be subject to the will of the society—absolutely, and if after a trial of a year or so they prove to be people of another stamp they should be superseded. But lest there be criticism, as there has been, that the society was being managed by a comparatively few people, my feeling has been growing that no harm would come from a wider representation in the house of delegates and possibly from a larger number on the board of management.

While we have no power to accomplish anything here today except suggest and recommend, we hope that you will discuss first of all that matter of representation in the government of the American Occupational Therapy Association. I would like to know what each one of you thinks about it so that we can go over the matter again with a full understanding.

The fact is that there are several factions or sections of our society which were unfortunately left out in the house of delegates last year, wholly unintentionally, but it was so, and it was unfortunate. But that is easily enough remedied. It is simply a slight change in the constitution which would bring in more people from each section in the association.

My feeling about it would be that if we should have the membership of the state societies as a basis of representation in the national organization, that seems on the face of it fair enough, but when you come to be a highly important organization, which we are not, the other societies say they ought to be unquestionably taken in. I should say the representation should come from any credited organization whatever it may be; whether it is a school, a school alumnæ association, or state association, or a national association—if there are other national societies connected with occupational therapy, and that in someway or other we must provide for full representation so that there can be no criticism whatsoever so that in the meeting of the house of delegates we shall be really getting, not the opinions and the advice of the few who are most interested, but especially opinions from all over the country. What is your opinion?

Miss Morris: I think that is wise; what we do need is representation from the societies that have inadvertently been left out. I think that is the great need right now in our association, that other state societies be represented.
The Chairman: What would you recommend as the wording of the change?

Miss Morris: I have a letter from the District of Columbia Society which I think it may be well for you to read. They appoint me as their representative. They made a definite recommendation.

The Chairman: I think you had better read the letter.

Miss Morris: February 17, 1922. My dear Miss Morris: We regret that you could not meet with us on Wednesday evening last to talk over the meeting of the house of delegates of the American Occupational Therapy Association to be held in New York on February 22.

In answer to a letter from Dr. Hall inviting us to this meeting and soliciting our opinion on some points to be discussed we have elected you to be our representative and to carry the message of the results of our meeting.

First: We agree with Dr. Hall that the constitution should be amended as the field is now too wide for the national association to govern so rigidly the state organizations. That it can serve best by the annual conferences as a clearing house for ideas, that it can place teachers wisely, and that it should retain the committee on finance and publicity and publications.

Second: In answer to his suggestion that the house of delegates be largely increased, we recommend that as the number of delegates of necessity increases with the number of increasing local organizations that the ratio be for every 10 to 25 members, one delegate; from 35 to 50, 2 delegates; from 60 to 75, 3 delegates.

Third: You are also requested by us to secure information relative to the occupational therapy summer school at Byrdcliffe, Woodstock, Ulster County, New York, of which Mrs. Slagle is director, to find out if the national association (now the American Occupational Therapy Association) supports it.

Fourth: You will recall at the conference in Baltimore last fall that the offices of secretary and treasurer were combined and that Mrs. Slagle holds the office. We wish to know if this is a salaried position.

Fifth: We would like to know just how the publication of the Archives of Occupational Therapy is accomplished; who pays for it, the association or subscribers?

The next meeting of our district association is to be on March 7 (Tuesday) at Walter Reed Hospital and we hope you will be present and report on your visit to the New York conference.

Mrs. Slagle: May I make a motion and that is, that we take up point for point this letter from the society of the District of Columbia immediately, so that Miss Morris may have an answer to these questions?
The Chairman: They have asked these questions.

Mrs. Sullivan: Is the question open?

Mrs. Slagle: Yes.

Mrs. Sullivan: I was going to suggest perhaps we have recommendations from some other local groups here so that we might have their opinions before us, too; perhaps they will cover the same ground so far as the discussion goes.

The Chairman: They are all pretty much the same. I have letters here from quite a number of people, mostly from individuals. I have not any other from the societies and they all voice just about the same opinion. Here is one from Dr. Dunton which takes the opposite view. I will read it. He says:

In regard to the amendments to the constitution giving an increased representation in the house of delegates and upon the board of management, I would say that the matter was carefully thought out and it seems to be quite ridiculous to make amendments before we have had any opportunity to try it out. The house of delegates has had no meeting. We do not know how many will attend. So far as I know, the meeting which you hold on Tuesday will be the first meeting of the board. Certainly a longer period should be given to the new plans before condemning them.

I do not understand what you mean when you say that the society must adopt a new rôle. Your letter was the first intimation that the association had ever adapted a governing policy, as I assume you mean outside of the association. My idea has been that the association merely brought together persons engaged in similar work in different parts of the country. They having a common interest, had information which could be pooled and a greater number would obtain the benefit. This was the idea in starting the association. I think I may claim to be its father, as I was after George Barton for a year or more to call a meeting and organize the society before he did so. So that naturally I am very much interested in the association and have done all that I possibly could to make it a success. It seems to be rather inconsistent that a summer school is to be held under the auspices of the association, as this seems to me a very active governing policy.

What reasons have you for abolishing the committees? In the past they have done most valuable work. I am in favor of appointing new ones, not standing committees. It might be wise to eliminate all of these from the constitution and simply appoint committees as needed, but at the same time during our five years existence the committees which we have had have done valuable work, with one or two exceptions.

I shall be very glad if you would formulate a clear statement of your views.

That is the only letter that I have had in which there has been criticism of the idea of enlarging the house of delegates and the board of management. Every one else with whom I have had any communication at all has said we should have larger representation.

Mrs. Sullivan: I did not answer your letter formally, for which I apologize, but I have not been unmindful of it. I have been inquiring among the different members of the Association and also persons
who are not members of the association, people who realize and understand our purpose, and I found a difference of opinion on the matter of representation by delegates. I do not recall any adverse opinion to enlarging the board and the house but I have had it pointed out that the formation of a board of delegates is apt to be undemocratic in its group. Personally I do not feel that way, but I have had that opinion in testing other people out.

The Chairman: Has any suggestion been made for another plan?

Mrs. Sullivan: No, I cannot say that there has been anything definite, anything concrete enough to present.

Mrs. Slagle: Criticism came to me from various sources of our small board and that there was not suitable representation since I was largely responsible for asking for larger representation and wanting to put the supreme power in a body of delegates which seemed at that time the proper body to take care of the growing needs of the society.

Now, I think the mistake we made was in not appointing a larger house of delegates. I still feel that until we get to be a very much larger organization that that is the most intimate way of governing the society. I thought, for instance, that Philadelphia had a state society; also Missouri had a state society; the Missouri Association. I thought that these were very important and any slip in connection with those two was serious. I was quite willing to take the responsibility but what I want to make clear is what my idea was in asking in the first place for a house of delegates. It was to put the association in the hands of a larger group of people. The present group has been found inadequate. I have asked a great many people and I am going about the country a great deal and I do not think I have had a dissenting opinion as to the house of delegates. There should be a larger board and the ratio should be one to every ten and that schools and the public health service, the Veteran's Bureau; that is, the workers in the Veteran's Bureau and the National Soldiers Homes, all of which function a little bit differently, should have representation. Now you see we had not thought of that. We have thought of them as members of different local associations and I think so myself. I thought they should have representation.

Miss Morris: They felt that it was an inadvertency and they want to be represented. You have no idea what urging I have had. They have felt that they were discriminated against and they do want representation.

Mrs. Slagle: They should have it.

Miss Morris: I have been in a most peculiar situation and most unhappy over it and I do not want the delegates to feel, and I want
to make the statement here so that they will not feel, that my criticisms which I gave to Dr. Hall quite plainly—I certainly tried to make it clear that it has not been a personal criticism of anybody. It is the result of the urging I have had from them and I felt I must speak frankly.

The Chairman: How would you suggest representation in the Public Health Service and in the Veteran's Bureau; according to the number of aides?

Miss Morris: I should think that would be fair.

Mrs. Slagle: I think so.

Miss Morris: I am not making this as a motion but as a matter to discuss, that the state societies, state institutions, and other societies of recognized standing, should each elect annually one out of ten.

Mrs. Slagle: That is what the board recommended.

Miss Morris: If we say other institutions of recognized standing.

Mrs. Slagle: We named them; the U. S. Public Health Service, the Veteran's Bureau, National Soldier's Homes.

Miss Morris: The Veteran's Bureau is carrying on the work in the Navy and the Soldier's Homes.

Mrs. Slagle: Yes.

Miss Morris: If you want to specify you must put each one in a separate class.

Mrs. Slagle: Do you think you have to specify?

Miss Morris: I believe if you specify I should not want to be the one to specify because we may leave one out.

Mrs. Sullivan: I think we should have an elastic phrase.

Miss Morris: They are carrying on the work; those three mentioned; also the Interior Department.

Mrs. Slagle: Yes.

Mrs. Sullivan: Under the State Rehabilitation Law in New York they definitely stated that one of their purposes is to help and promote the therapeutic purpose of occupation and I recently had a conver-
sation with the representative from the New York Division of the state and I found him most interested in the fact that we had a national organization and we had a local association and he expressed himself as being quite willing to function with us as far as possible and we can not tell what other groups may exist at present or may arise in the future.

Mrs. Slagle: Mr. Little has been very cooperative for a long time.

Mrs. Sullivan: There comes in there a possible complication because in your group there are possibly a good many of your aides who are members of both.

Miss Morris: I was thinking of that. They could not be counted as members of the two societies.

Mrs. Sullivan: Let them choose which organization they want to represent.

Miss Morris: Yes. We find out that our meetings are very helpful to the government employees. It helps us to get together on a great many grounds but when it comes to counting delegates they could be counted as Public Health or Army?

Mrs. Slagle: Approximately how many would that give?

Miss Morris: I think that would give Walter Reed a representation of four to five. They have forty to fifty aids, nearer fifty. Then the Department of the Interior has about twenty or thirty. They have so much trouble keeping their personnel.

Mrs. Slagle: I do not see how they manage to keep anyone; there are two sets of aides.

Miss Morris: It is an awful situation, but with us we can go by hospitals; we have allotted so many aides to one hospital. One hospital has ten and one fourteen. If it is a group of ten they would have one representative. That would be fair. We would not have one to ten in the service. They would work pretty much as a state society, the girls in the hospital group and that is very much more difficult and elastic with us.

The Chairman: That would give full representation to the government hospital aide?

Miss Morris: I should think it would.

The Chairman: And in addition to it indirect representation to the local societies, so that do you think that the government aides are going to organize any more?
Miss Morris: The Public Health aides may organize as aides, for the purpose of round table discussion. We have problems other people do not have and our aides in the field feel very much separated from the Bureau. They feel that if they can have an organization and get together, they can all be represented. We have had three meetings and hold them in the hospitals and carry on clinical work for the benefit of the aides. That would not interfere with the National Womens Prevention of Tuberculosis Association. We made that quite clear and they all felt we should not interfere but supplement and strengthen the national association.

The Chairman: Would you have the representatives of the house of delegates come from such an association?

Miss Morris: Not necessarily from the hospital. I think it would be fair to the aides.

The Chairman: To take them from the service?

Miss Morris: Yes.

The Chairman: It is more representative.

Miss Morris: I should think so.

The Chairman: In Illinois, some of the members of the Illinois State Association are in the Public Health Service.

Miss Morris: It would have to be stated very definitely. They would have to select which organization they would represent. They could be members of both but they should represent one association.

The Chairman: I think that should be left to them to choose which association they would represent.

Miss Morris: I think that should be optional with the aide.

The Chairman: How about the question of some delegates who were not necessarily associated with any organization?

Miss Robeson: I think there are individuals all through the country who ought to help us.

The Chairman: They are isolated.

Miss Robeson: Their opinions would be better.

Mrs. Slagle: I think the medical profession should recommend it.
Miss Morris: Other doctors can be attracted to it.

Mrs. Slagle: I think we will have to carry on a campaign; whatever has been carried on has not amounted to very much—has been largely directed to keeping the aides in the organization.

The Chairman: These are simply suggestions we are making. They do not carry any official weight. We will put up in a report what everybody had to say about this matter; the report has been taken down, and these opinions will have their due weight no doubt with the house of delegates at their meeting this fall.

Mrs. Slagle: Do not you think we can take up this Morris letter, the letter from the District of Columbia.

The Chairman: I think we have answered that first question, representation.

Miss Morris: Yes.

The Chairman: The second question was: Is it the sense of this meeting that the members of the house of delegates should be one in ten or one in twenty-five. Some of the associations are so small that they did not get in on the one in twenty-five and it would do no harm; I do not think we can make the house of delegates so large, unless it gets to include the whole society.

Miss Robeson: I think it can be made too large. In Massachusetts we go out and make a campaign for membership. Dr. Brackett thinks we can get 2000 members. As it stands now we have a right to 80 delegates. It would be awful if they all had that same percentage.

Miss Morris: They will not all come.

Miss Robeson: Suppose our meeting is in Boston next year; we can swamp any meeting. We will all be there.

Miss Morris: That is because the meeting will be held in that vicinity.

Miss Johnson: Why not have a representation based on a certain ratio not to exceed a certain number.

Miss Robeson: One delegate for every 100 after a certain number of delegates.

The Chairman: That would take care of the military aides, a question which is very embarrassing, because these are so many. They would get more than they want themselves.
Miss Morris: They do not want to be overrepresented.

Miss Robeson: I wrote this down; when a state society is represented by six delegates, the succeeding one should be elected at the ratio of one delegate to every one hundred members.

Mrs. Slagle: That is an excellent point.

The Chairman: Very good.

Miss Robeson: I think the delegates at large should be elected on the ratio of the regularly appointed delegates. For instance, one delegate at large for every three or four regular delegates. The people you invite shall be on a ratio.

The Chairman: We had 22 or 23 in the house of delegates last year, and it will be brought up after next year to a considerably higher number but that will not give us too many if we would say that there should be—well, it is arbitrary, make it in proportion to the others.

Miss Robeson: I feel it should be in proportion.

The Chairman: How many would you put it at?

Miss Robeson: One to three. I think the regularly appointed delegates should have control, so to speak.

The Chairman: They would, under that.

Miss Robeson: They would have control.

The Chairman: The delegates at large would have a chance to tell them what they thought.

Miss Robeson: I think they ought to have full voting power but because they are delegates at large they have control of the meeting.

The Chairman: All right; the third question here: "You are also requested by us to secure information relative to the Occupational Therapy Summer School at Byrdcliffe Woodstock, Ulster County, New York, of which Mrs. Slagle is director; to find out if the National Association supports it." We talked that over with Mrs. Sullivan yesterday.

Mrs. Slagle: I think, Miss Morris, it ought to be made clear I was not the director of the summer school. I was the director of the New York society and a paid employee of the New York society has directed the summer school. All of the clerical work and much of the buying
was carried on from the New York office of the New York society. I bought a great many of the materials and made all of the changes. The office of the New York society acted as a clearing house. All the registration went through that office, consultation with students and all that sort of thing, but I was not the director. I gave my time and by that I mean I not only paid my own money—my own expenses as a contribution to the school but I paid my own hotel bills, my own traveling expenses. Those were not deducted from any sum that went in. That was a personal contribution, whether it was worth much or little.

Miss Morris: I was not at that meeting and therefore did not hear the discussion.

Miss Robeson: How is this school financed?

The Chairman: Mrs. Sullivan can tell you.

Miss Robeson: It was not an association project.

Mrs. Slagle: Oh, no; it was the New York society, the New York society and Mrs. Sullivan made a personal contribution of funds that was never discussed.

Miss Johnson: Lectures were given by Mrs. Slagle and others, which services were a mental contribution. Mrs. Myres and I and a number of physicians gave lectures and all of that was a voluntary contribution and of course reduced the running expenses of the school considerably and the fees minus the deficit covered it.

Mrs. Slagle: Miss Rupp was practically the director. She was a resident nearby and gave her services.

Miss Rupp: It was simply an experiment. Nobody knew how it was coming out and anything that was not right or that did not seem to work out to the finest point had to be thought of only as an experiment. I know I could not do what I did last year. I would not do it again because I was almost a wreck last year, spending a good deal of time and money; I was very glad to have the experience.

The Chairman: Do you know how it came out financially?

Miss Rupp: It came out all right.

The Chairman: With no deficits?

Miss Rupp: I think it was under $100 which Mrs. Sullivan took care of.
Mrs. Slagle: Mrs. Sullivan said over $100.

Miss Rupp: It was under $100 in the office.

Miss Robeson: You mean the office covered all expenses.

Miss Rupp: Yes, except donations. She said the whole thing cost $1600.

Mrs. Slagle: Yes.

Miss Robeson: Do I understand the association takes it over as an activity?

The Chairman: It has been suggested, and certainly the association is in no position to assume the financial responsibility for it, and it is a question whether enough people can be found to sacrifice that way for it.

Miss Johnson: It seems to me that schools must necessarily be more localized and must for the mere matter of transportation, especially in this early day; for instance, California is not going to send pupils to Byrdcliffe or anywhere else, and we know that teachers who want that summer school work are too poor to spend travel money. I personally am of the opinion that we need summer schools by all means. Summer schools should be more localized. Let the schools that are already running extend a summer course until we are stronger as a national society.

Miss Rupp: We were offered so much; the conditions were so perfect; we were given houses and most of the tools, and we were given equipment and the rooms. It was a wonderful opportunity to grasp, but I was never in favor of it only as a postgraduate course and a brush up of people who really knew their work; I never was in favor of it as a short course. I think we need postgraduate courses in connection with the local groups.

The Chairman: Are any of the local schools in a position to give these graduate courses?

Miss Morris: We have not thought at all about the postgraduate courses because we offer postgraduate courses to any of the graduates who wish to take them and they come back and take anything that has been started, the new work that has been given. They may go further in anything they have done. We are in a position to have a summer school but we have not decided to do anything of the kind. If we did, it would be absolutely postgraduate work. We do not approve of the short course. We do not think it is fair to the student
who comes in and spends nine to twelve months working hard, paying off at a sacrifice to herself and we do not believe in the brush-up courses, to use your expression. We want postgraduate. I do not feel sure that our association is in a position to run that sort of thing but that is for our board of management to decide. Make it postgraduate as best you can and if they feel they want to do that, in different parts of the country, let them do it; we are not thinking of it at the present time. We have the place and everything.

_Miss Johnson_: It seems such a duplication of effort to equip another school; the equipment and maintenance of personnel or teachers, and when I think of everything we have in the Byrdcliffe school and all it would cost had everything we had there had to be paid for, and it cost $1600. We will say that perhaps three-fourths of it was donated.

_Miss Rupp_: It could be worked out to a very fine point.

_Miss Johnson_: The expenses would be larger.

_Miss Morris_: I would say now that we have very good equipment in many ways and it is a very fine thought that we may have a summer school there. However, we have not thought of it but it may develop. We have a good chance. We have good equipment and other things in the same line. It might be a good thing later.

_Miss Johnson_: In most any district, southern district, there will be equipment and overhead and even the teacher force available at a much less expenditure and much less duplication of effort than it would to establish a summer school under this association where people would have to come if it were national, would have to come from the four corners of the country to one place. I am sure California is quite prepared in many ways to give training to these people right there if it were organized.

_Mrs. Slagle_: There is a school in California.

_Miss Johnson_: But if this association would use its influence to get the local schools—

_The Chairman_: To conduct summer courses, do you mean?

_Miss Johnson_: Yes, for postgraduates.

_The Chairman_: Postgraduate work as I understand it is more or less well provided for in the schools. Any girl can go back and get extra work. It is not so much a question of that but of the summer school.
Miss Morris: Miss Johnson feels that it would be best left to the local societies or local groups rather than the national association. For instance, New York can do it like last year.

The Chairman: I think if any one of the schools in existence advertised a summer course, they could get pupils.

Miss Johnson: At Teachers' College, there is no course as occupational therapy offered in the summer but the actual work, the design, the pottery and some of the lecture work is available in the summer and any student can register for that and have it count towards their regular work, so that while it is not fundamentally a summer therapy school there is much that is available for students.

Miss Robeson: I think the association might pick out the available courses and spread them broadcast.

Miss Johnson: If the association would give the news and foster the growth of the schools now existing instead of cutting in with new ones.

Mrs. Myres: I think it is a thing that should be scattered all over the country rather than in one place.

The Chairman: It seems to me the sentiment of the meeting is that the association as such does not want to sponsor the summer school or financially be responsible for it.

Mrs. Slagle: I think it could be made to pay.

Miss Rupp: I think it could be worked out very much better financially with the things they have given us.

Mrs. Myres: I think they could do a lot of good by spreading the news broadcast but the United States is such a large country.

Mrs. Slagle: I do not believe it is the function of the New York society to conduct a summer school but I am just one person. The discussion about it has been interesting to me. I do believe that postgraduate courses are very much needed.

Miss Morris: I think that the opportunity for the aide to come in the summer time is very much needed by our aides. The poor things are worked to death during the rest of the year and they might work during the summer months taking the courses.

Mrs. Myres: If they came to New York to do several academic subjects, I do not see why they have to take all their courses in one
place. Why cannot arrangements be made with different studios whereby for a small sum they can have different courses in different places.

Miss Morris: It might be interesting at this point to tell the members here that the Public Health Service is now in a position to give a course in occupational therapy. That would mean the complete course giving credit for any work outside of high school or the high school course, and going on further, giving necessary academic work; we will want to have our schools in different parts of the country. That depends on the aide, her previous education, not less than a year, no matter what training she had. We pay them while they are attending so they can afford to spend a little bit more time. We had hoped to have the work carried on in three different kinds of hospitals. We have our authority and we are ready to give the different courses when we feel that the time is ripe. It will probably be at three hospitals in different parts of the country. We will make them as scattered as possible.

Mrs. Myres: What would be the effect? A girl wanting to go into the school would be under obligations to go to the Public Health Service after taking that course?

Miss Morris: We feel she should stay with us at least a year after graduation. There would be no contract but that would be what we ask of her; that those who could not feel they could give us a year, we would ask not to take the course.

Mrs. Myres: You pay transportation?

Miss Morris: Yes, we probably would.

Mrs. Myres: At least one way.

Miss Morris: Two, anyway.

Miss Johnson: Was that brought about by the shortage of aides?

Miss Morris: Yes, shortage of aides who were well trained. There are a large number who are trained but we still need more.

Mrs. Slagle: They want them trained to the position.

Miss Morris: Yes.

Mrs. Slagle: They get a good class of people but they want them to understand the psychology of the ex-service man.

Miss Morris: It is quite a problem.
Miss Fulton: We have two or three girls who are being financed through the schools; one by the Overseas Club; another by one of the auxiliaries and they are obligated to go to the Public Health Service if they are accepted. They have to do it and have to remain in as long as it is required. I think something of that kind should be done.

Miss Morris: We have once in a while a very well trained aide and a young woman of splendid personality but she does not fit our service at all. You can see how that can be and we have had a number come in the office and they say they are willing to stay but they feel they are a misfit and they are unhappy so in a case like that, there is nothing to do but let them go.

Miss Johnson: This point is not of general interest. We have in the Teachers' College from time to time, a Federal Board student, a trained nurse, a young woman who was a graduate nurse and is entitled to rehabilitation as a student there, and the college requires three months service in some hospital as occupation aide before the certificate is granted after the course has been completed. It seemed to me the Federal Board students ought to do three months training in public health hospitals.

Mrs. Myres: How much do you pay them?

Miss Morris: We pay them $40, and quarterly subsistence while they are taking training.

Mrs. Myres: I am thinking of the well trained class of students.

Miss Robeson: You would not take a graduate from the Boston school and give them a full paid position?

Miss Morris: Not unless she had the experience.

Miss Robeson: How much experience?

Miss Morris: At least six months in the army or navy or a year in any other hospital.

Miss Rupp: You would take one who has been in the hospitals.

The Chairman: I think we must go ahead with our program although there are so many interesting things to talk about.

Mrs. Sullivan: Do you want to say anything about summer schools?

The Chairman: We have just finished discussing it and decided from the sense of this group that we ought not to assume as an association any financial responsibility.
Mrs. Sullivan: The only advantage that Byrdcliffe offers as a summer school is its beauty of location and background. It is a very lovely place with wonderful background for culture and it is an opportunity for the people to have a summer holiday and do some studying and it is possible to have the best teachers in the country in the separate classes. Mr. Thatcher lives up there, who taught at Columbia for so many years, and it is possible to have him; not engaging him: it is not possible for all of us to have Mr. Thatcher for he will not teach, but his house being half a mile away, he is willing to give so many mornings a week. That is what that situation offers.

Miss Robeson: I think it was not the question of the place but if the society could feel financially responsible for it.

Mrs. Sullivan: I think it will pay for itself.

Miss Morris: It should pay for itself this year.

Mrs. Sullivan: I am sure of that.

Miss Morris: I think it can be left to the New York society or any other society. Have it an activity of the New York society rather than the national.

Mrs. Sullivan: I do not know whether the New York state society undertakes a workshop. We cannot do both. It is a matter of energy. It is a big undertaking and I think one of its great usefulness is in bringing people together from different parts of the country and having common experiences.

Miss Robeson: It is so hard to get the aide from California who can afford to pay the fare and come.

Mrs. Sullivan: Do you feel it is worth while to have it as a summer school? How would it be to have a summer school and have represented on it various members, outlining the course of study and conducting it for any one who wanted to come.

Miss Robeson: Of course we can get the medical background.

Miss Johnson: Who would finance it?

Mrs. Sullivan: I think last year we did it on a shoe string and the shoe string was intact at the end of the summer. I cannot tell you how useful it was to our New York state society in the way of volunteer help and interest.

Miss Robeson: I think there is great room for summer postgraduate courses; there is great need of it.
Miss Rupp: Three girls came to me and wanted to sign up for the summer course.

Mrs. Sullivan: Besides Mr. Thatcher up there, Miss Thompson is one of the best graph women in the country from a purely technical standpoint; she studied all over and earned her living as a silversmith and what she does she does so perfectly. She is a weaver, a silversmith and she is going to be there for two months and we can have her services for so much a morning and it seems to me too bad for the place that has beauty and accessibility to be passed over.

Miss Morris: How many people did you have last year?

Mrs. Sullivan: We had twenty-one. We can have thirty-five if we planned for it. It is very inexpensive. They charge $18.50 for the class; $22.50 for other people. They made a special rate for the class and they turned away all their own people to make room for us.

Miss Johnson: They served wonderful food.

Miss Robeson: Some one will have to be responsible for the financing.

Miss Johnson: You can get the people to take it up.

Mrs. Slagle: The board felt that there should be a director appointed.

Mrs. Sullivan: Mrs. Slagle said she could give a course of lectures. Who else can come? Miss Fulton, can you do anything?

Miss Fulton: It is not possible this summer. I am sorry. I feel any summer school for postgraduate work, advanced work is very, very necessary and that we should have them in different localities. I don't think it should be only our association. I do not think that we as an association should endorse it any more than any other courses.

Miss Robeson: It is a question of getting the group together.

The Chairman: The next question which was asked: "You will recall that at the conference in Baltimore last fall that the offices of secretary and treasurer were combined and that Mrs. Slagle holds the office. We wish to know if this is a salaried position.

Mrs. Slagle: It is not. I have had a little clerk hire and when I come in from my trips, we work it out. When I am in town, it is perfectly remarkable; inquiries have come even from China. I think it is a really wonderful thing because it shows the spread of the work."
Miss Robeson: Do you do this at your home or office?

Mrs. Slagle: There is no office.

Miss Robeson: Do not you feel there ought to be an office?

Mrs. Slagle: Of course.

Miss Robeson: It seems we ought to have a center from which all this information goes out. We should have an office.

The Chairman: This brings up very definitely a point which we discussed in the meeting of the managers yesterday and that is the question of a central office for the society and for the secretary-treasurer who represents the society and it seemed to me that one of the great reasons why the association has not accomplished any more than it has has been because we never have had a central office. We never have had money enough to have it. I do not know that we have now, but it seemed to me more essential than any one fact that we should have a central office for the association. Inquiries come in, as Mrs. Slagle said, even from the Orient and they come from every part of the country and if they come to me and you and you cannot answer them you forward them to Mrs. Slagle and I saw Mrs. Slagle's file the other day. It consists of a packing box which she uses also as part of her kitchen equipment.

Mrs. Slagle: We have nothing.

The Chairman: We have not even a filing cabinet. Our papers are sent around the country in a little packing case. She is doing the best she can with what she has to do with, and she has pretty little to do with and I think this association can hardly hold up its head much longer without giving the secretary-treasurer an office.

Mrs. Slagle: That does not mean giving me an office.

Miss Robeson: Are we in a position to make a motion to that effect?

The Chairman: We can make recommendations; we can't pass anything. Mr. Pollock, we were discussing the central office question. We have none. Mrs. Slagle makes her apartment the office. It is very inconvenient and a great deal of trouble and while we have very little in the way of money to do it with, she has found that she can get an office in the building with the other national associations, the mental hygiene Association, and what are the others?

Mrs. Slagle: Tuberculosis; National Social Hygiene, the National Public Health; one of the National Health Organization's nursing organizations.
The Chairman: Which is the very proper place and center for our organization to have; and she finds she can get it. The rent will be $30 a month and she estimates it would probably cost perhaps $20 or $25 at the most for clerical assistance and for incidentals which would mean probably somewhere around $50 per month and it seemed to me that the board of managers who are the responsible persons in the matter should authorize that, but we would very much like an expression of opinion from this group as to the advisability of doing that because it means that we are making quite a little financial jump over any expenses that we have had before and we have to consider the expenses of the annual meetings which are the only other large expense we have. It seems to me that even if we have to take up a collection, so that we should make that a matter of personal assistance all around, that we should have that office; we should not go about trying to increase our membership until we can afford a proper office.

Miss Manning: Since it may come to a matter of personal contribution I was thinking whether instead of having an office, to have a desk room; if we could have desk room in an office instead of an office.

Mrs. Slagle: This is practically that. They will open mail. They will forward mail. They will forward telegrams. It is an interoffice service. Your telephone service with all of these health organizations is an interoffice service; all you pay for is outgoing calls which are charged to your bill. You get light, heat and janitor service. All of these organizations get that. It is a cooperative thing.

Miss Manning: That is the lowest price; I have a feeling that if we had just desk room in an office, it might be $20.

Mrs. Slagle: I saw one place that would be $25, but it was with a colored organization. Five dollars extra I do not think anyone should think of. It is a very small office to be sure.

The Chairman: We three, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Sullivan and I are the board. We can go ahead and do it. What we want is the approval of this little group of people, and somebody might move it is the sense of this meeting that the board of management be encouraged to go ahead and do that.

Miss Morris: I move we heartily approve.

Dr. Pollock: Would it be necessary to rent the desk room for a full year?

Mrs. Slagle: No; this particular space, can be taken until October.

Miss Manning: It is month by month.
Mrs. Slagle: We will have to sign a lease from the first of March.

Mrs. Myres: One thing to be considered if you expect to get desk room is that it might be well to have a place where you intend to stay permanently. Can you get the privilege of extending the lease from year to year?

Mrs. Slagle: We can have it incorporated in the lease

Mrs. Myres: Changing the address is very embarrassing.

Mrs. Slagle: It seems to me New York is the logical place for national headquarters. People come here from all over the country. This is only my opinion. The office I am referring to is a tiny office, really adjoining the renting department. The Nurse’s Organization is in the front.

Dr. Pollock: Which floor is that?

Mrs. Slagle: The floor above.

Mrs. Myres: Are you renting it from the owners or from the people on the premises?

Mrs. Slagle: No, the General Service Committee. It has to be a co-operative organization. I think we get a reduction in price because of the national committee.

Mrs. Myres: I think $30 is very exorbitant.

Mrs. Slagle: It is but a dollar a day.

Miss Robeson: I move that this body make a recommendation to the board of management that they proceed to get an office.

Miss Rupp: I second the motion.

The Chairman: You have heard the motion. All in favor say “aye,” contrary “no.”

Motion carried.

The Chairman: The next question on the District of Colombia’s letter is: “We would like to know just how the publication of the Archives of Occupational Therapy is accomplished, who pays for it; the Association or subscribers?”

I think I can answer that question. It is sponsored by the Association, and the subscription is a matter of private concern. However
the editor in chief is Dr. Dunton and he is, of course, representing the society as head of the committee on publication and publicity. He has invited quite a number of other people to join him on that board, and fairly represents you both, but the matter of subscription is wholly optional. I understand there are already something over two hundred subscribers, which really makes the thing go. Are there any other questions?

_Miss Robeson:_ The association is in no way responsible?

_The Chairman:_ Not in the slightest degree. Another question which we brought up in our Board of Management meeting yesterday was a question of meeting place for the next annual convention of the society. That really is settled, as far as the vote of the house of delegates is concerned, voting by a narrow margin to go to Boston for the meeting. I have forgotten exactly how the vote stood, but I think there were only two for Augusta, and only two for Colorado Springs, and the rest were between Boston and Milwaukee.

Now, there has been very strong sentiment expressed all around about that meeting place. Of course, it is impossible to satisfy every one as to the meeting place. But it is true a very large fraction of the society lives in the middle west, and they have been asked for some time to come East, and it is well within the possibilities of this informal meeting to suggest to the house of delegates that they reconsider their vote if the sentiment which has arisen is strong enough now to seem to warrant it. I do not know about it. I cannot express any opinion. What do you think about it?

_Mrs. Slagle:_ I think that the letters that had been written about the change and the sentiment of the West, and the Middle West, Mrs. Davis has in concrete form and might be presented.

_Mrs. Davis:_ We had a general meeting of the Wisconsin and Illinois Association. We are close together and we frequently meet together. Wisconsin has come to Chicago and has sent the hospital aides and Illinois has come up and Illinois spent the 20th of January with us; at that meeting I was asked to speak and I asked my subject to be on the topic of the national society, trying to make them feel that they belong to the national association, and the feeling was strong, "What is the national association to us? It is represented by a few people in the East who are very courteous, but we have no representation. It is expensive to go East and it doesn't mean anything to us. Let us support our locals."

I wrote to Miss Kidder in Missouri and told her I would like to have an expression from the Missouri Association, and I will be glad to read you from her letter. Of course, she did not know about the way Illinois and Wisconsin felt on the subject. She said,
The East must realize that Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Missouri are east to the many aides far west of us who did very conscientious work during the war—and some of them are at the present time little interested in the American Occupational Therapy Association beyond article I of the Constitution. Many have written or spoken to me regarding the first two lines of section 2—expressing their opinion that only by a small representation was the vote cast to meet again next year on the eastern coast—it certainly will not act for promoting cooperation. When one sees the vast numbers of invalids along our western coast it is hard not to feel almost resentful that more publicity and education from the national association is not gotten out to them.

That was the expression from Missouri. Illinois, I have not on record. I had a talk with Miss Racing in which she expressed a desire to have it west, but also that we meet with the American Hospital Association. She thought it wise to at least be tied up to a big association and she expressed a desire that as locals they are a group among themselves, they are only interested in themselves, and we are not getting the message to the hospitals, and if we can meet with the Dietetic Association and other branches of the hospital, that they will be able to attract attention to our meetings.

Wisconsin went on record. They held a meeting and this was a resolution that they passed:

That at the next national meeting a discussion be held on the advisability of meeting at the same place and at the same time with the American Hospital Association. In Wisconsin doctors have already criticized us for not holding our meetings at the same time as those of medical meetings.

The Chairman: Dr. Pollock, what is your opinion about the advisability of meeting with an association like the American Hospital Association. It offers a certain advantage, to be sure. Ours is a hospital proposition through and through and we want the hospital executives to know what we are doing and we want also to make our own meeting as interesting as it can be by bringing in these physicians.

They are meeting next year at Atlantic City. There will be an attendance of a thousand or more and of course we would be very greatly overshadowed, but notwithstanding, there are other smaller societies that meet with the Hospital Association. The social hygiene group meet with them. The dietetic group meets with them, and I do not know about any others, but there are certain disadvantages in that the Hospital Association may jump next year and meet in San Francisco, and I can see this association trailing very far behind. They had their last meeting in Indiana. They had a meeting before that in Montreal, and they jumped because the hospital is nationally distributed. New England is more popularized than any other section. How do you feel about that?

Dr. Pollock: I think it is a matter that ought to be carefully considered before anything is done. It seems to me your last two annual meetings have been very successful and well attended. I think you had a large representation of the workers in the field and whether a
meeting with another association would tend to scatter your membership or not, I am not certain. Sometimes it happens that a person going primarily to attend one meeting will be diverted by attractions in other meetings. I do not know that that would happen at all. We can get easier rates by rail, better hotel accommodations if we went with them.

Mrs. Myres: This Association might divert some others to its meetings.

Dr. Pollock: If some joint meeting could be arranged so that this society can be recognized by a larger society, and meetings arranged whereby some of the physicians in attendance will be brought in.

The Chairman: We might be submerged.

Dr. Pollock: There is a possibility of that, but you might have a joint meeting whereby you can put the message over to the physicians.

The Chairman: I think we ought to be represented in the American Hospital Association.

Mrs. Myres: It seems to me it would be a wonderful opportunity to get the physicians interested who are not now interested.

The Chairman: I have spoken twice already at the meetings of the American Hospital Association, but that was several years ago.

Miss Manning: It is an opportunity for publicity, for a better kind of publicity that we won't get any other way.

Mrs. Davis: It seems a disadvantage that they may go to San Francisco, but we may get some far western group interested and represent the society out there, and it might help the society after two or three years in a large way. I think we can gain more than we can lose if it went that far.

The Chairman: I wrote to one of the officials of the American Hospital Association, asking them how they would feel about our coming in, and while he could not make any official statement, he said he felt sure that we would be welcome and could share in the advantages of the larger association, but going to Atlantic City next year would not relieve the situation very much, as far as the middle west is concerned.

Mrs. Davis: I think Miss Kidder makes it plain she wants it brought west, but it seems to me we could have a bigger thing if we could meet with the American Hospital Association and in that event, I, personally, would rather see it in the East, and I hope the others feel that way about it. I think it is a bigger thing than bringing it west for one year.
Miss Manning: I think Miss Kidder might change her mind in view of that.

Mrs. Davis: To my mind, we ought to go with the American Hospital Association.

The Chairman: Then the Middle West would have an easier time to get there, because the fares would be reduced, and the board of management or the house of delegates would be relieved from any further responsibility of choice and decision, because if we decide to go wherever the American Hospital Association went, we would have to go.

Miss Robeson: If they should join the American Hospital Association, they would have no choice in voting.

The Chairman: The members would be eligible.

Mrs. Myres: And would have a vote.

The Chairman: Most of you would not care, and this man said it would not be necessary for the members to join that association in order to share in the advantages.

Mrs. Myres: Another thing is that you could probably get good hotel rates. I think there is a great deal to be gained. There are so many local physicians and people who do not travel around, they might go to a meeting close by.

Miss Robeson: Could we decide that here or make a recommendation?

The Chairman: We can make recommendations and suggestions to the house of delegates that that body reconsider its vote, in view of the various matters that have come up, and decide upon Atlantic City if that seems to be the best thing to do. This is a perfectly informal meeting. We have no power at all. We can make suggestions and recommendations.

Dr. Pollock: I should think so. However, this meeting is sparsely attended.

The Chairman: I hoped it would be about four times the size.

Miss Manning: Who has the power, who will do the deciding?

The Chairman: It has been decided by a vote.

Miss Manning: How would it be reconsidered?
The Chairman: By the house of delegates. That house of delegates will have to be approached and asked to reconsider. They do not have to reconsider if they decide against it, and if they do decide against it, it stands.

Miss Johnson: Is the inability of this group to act officially due to the small representation?

The Chairman: No.

Mrs. Slagle: It is not a regular meeting.

Miss Johnson: Of the house of delegates.

The Chairman: The house of delegates were invited.

Mrs. Slagle: How about voting by mail? Is that provided for in the constitution?

The Chairman: It is not, and that will be open to question. Perhaps Dr. Pollock can tell us whether we are right or wrong on that.

Dr. Pollock: I will not attempt to say without looking at the constitution.

The Chairman: I do not think there is any reference as to how the vote shall be taken.

Mrs. Myres: Vote by proxy.

Mrs. Slagle: There is to be provision for that in your constitution. I went over this with a parliamentarian.

Dr. Pollock: What does it say with regard to the house of delegates and their power?

Mrs. Slagle: You have the amendments.

The Chairman: Yes. These were made out and we have written in all the amendments. It is difficult to understand the whole constitution.

Miss Robeson: Just the same as this. I would like you to present it to the house of delegates, that they consider joining with the American Hospital Association and meet with them, or else we consider placing the meeting in the West; one or the other.

Motion seconded by Miss Morris.
Miss Robeson: I think we know how the Middle West feels, and it is vital to keep their interest.

The Chairman: It has been moved and seconded to approach the house of delegates with the proposition that they reconsider the vote for Boston as a meeting place next year, and to consider the advisability of meeting with the American Hospital Association at Atlantic City.

Miss Robeson: And also add, if that is not favorable to consider Milwaukee or the middle west.

Dr. Pollock: Was the house of delegates authorized by resolution to fix the place of meeting. There is nothing in the constitution in regard to that.

The Chairman: No mention of it.

Dr. Pollock: I think the fixing of the place of meeting rests with the managers rather than with the house of delegates.

Miss Manning: They exercised the privilege of voting and decided on Boston.

The Chairman: If it is so from the Constitution that the matter rests with the Board of management to decide, why then, that changes the picture.

Miss Manning: I think it would be a question of policy, if they have once voted not to give them the privilege again.

Miss Johnson: They should be given a chance to reconsider.

Mrs. Davis: May I bring up the question about dues?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mrs. Davis: This was also a resolution passed at the Wisconsin Association meeting:

That instead of individuals paying dues to the National Association, a certain sum be paid by each State Association according to the number of its active members. This would make every active member a member of the National Association whereas now only a small percentage are members of both associations.

This came about because we tried to get the people to join the national association and they said they could not afford to do it. I was wondering if there is any attraction that we could offer.
Miss Johnson: I found the same difficulty with the occupational aides, and that was also on account of belonging to both. They would ask me, "Which shall I join?" They often ask me that now. I think that some arrangement should be made whereby membership in a local association carried with it membership in the national association, even if the dues had to be raised.

Miss Robeson: We have taken in the Bureau of Occupational Therapy as an activity. Heretofore, the dues have been $2, and we have raised the dues to $3.

Miss Johnson: Could some such arrangement be made whereby the members of local associations are members of the national. That would give us an opportunity to go outside for a new type of member that is just interested in the general proposition of reconstruction and that would belong only to the national society. How do you feel about bringing in members from the local society through some levy on the dues of the state society.

Dr. Pollock: I can see no objection to that. There might be a question as to whether they ought to be brought in with these regular annual fees. If they should come in in that way, I think it would be perfectly proper.

The Chairman: They will not do it. They will not join both.

Miss Manning: I think we all feel the same way; we all feel the immediate need. We cannot do our local work, and if we can in a secondary way bring in the national society, I think we will be glad to do it. I think it is difficult to ask people to join both.

The Chairman: That would take out the members who are now members of both, a great many. It would reduce the membership in the national society, embarrassing that already somewhat embarrassed organization.

Miss Johnson: It might be well to canvass the different local organizations as to their total membership, and then estimate whether or not that membership as a whole was brought in.

The Chairman: It might exceed it.

Miss Johnson: We can get that data.

The Chairman: We can suggest to the secretary-treasurer to make some investigation to find out how many we can take in.

Dr. Pollock: What payment do you propose?
Miss Johnson: I think I suggested it might be less than the two, but more than the one.

Mrs. Slagle: I know it is a clearing house. It receives no fees from the members and no fees from the state.

Miss Robeson: Could it be possible to reduce the membership to any state association?

The Chairman: It is true that the state associations are none too rich; whether we can ask them to hand over part of their money, I do not know.

Miss Robeson: I do not see how you can.

Mrs. Davis: Wisconsin can hand you a deficit.

The Chairman: Make a motion that we bring up the matter at the next annual meeting, and meanwhile we will ask the secretary-treasurer to make an investigation.

Miss Johnson: I make a motion that this group recommend that the next annual meeting consider the matter of binding the membership of the national and local associations, and in the meantime the secretary-treasurer of the national association be instructed to canvass the actual membership of local associations and estimate it on a mathematical basis as to what dues might be charged for a combination without reducing the income of either.

The Chairman: Now, there is another matter of considerable importance to the society. Up to now we have really not undertaken any very great work except through the initiative of the local members. It is time that the national society establish, if we can afford a central office, it is time for us to be getting together a certain amount of data, medical and occupational therapy data, so that it can be put into permanent form to be used as propaganda, and as information.

People write to Mrs. Slagle and ask for literature. Well, we have not any. We ought to have, and that literature to be convincing must carry medical as well as occupational therapy conclusions in regard to this work.

Now, Miss Johnson suggested some time ago, and has been trying to get from physicians certain statements of accomplishments of the principle of occupational therapy in their hospital service, and I think that if that material is to be of any use it must be rather uniform in the field it covers, and in the requirements which are made of it. And so I hope, and read this paper as I came down, which you also have read. I wrote this paper asking for data; each member to send in a paper covering these points, especially two points: One, in which the
occupational therapy seemed to serve an important function. Another
in which it was tried and in which it failed and was of no value, signed
if possible by the medical man under whom the work was conducted.
That would be material worthwhile especially as we take into con­
sideration and carry right out the other kinds of treatments which
were being carried on, so that due value may be given to those. It is
all very well to say that this patient or that patient was cured by occu­
pational therapy. It does not follow that that was so, and to be of
real value you have to allow for the other things which were going on,
and as far as possible to eliminate their part. These things, the ordi­
nary line of medical treatment and surgical treatment had not succeeded
in accomplishing its purpose. Along came occupational therapy and
set the man on his feet. If we can have a good big library of such cases,
and cases in which it did not happen, we would have something that
we could send out to the inquirers in regard to occupational therapy
from our central office.
Now, I am going to ask Miss Johnson and anybody else who cares
to take these blanks and make any suggestion in regard to it or change
or addition or substraction that would increase its value.

Miss Johnson: I might say, because I think other groups will take
it up that way, that the New York State society appointed a small
committee to gather together these statements which were made to
be used as legitimate propaganda, and it was in the performance of
my duty as a member of that committee that I asked you as a physician,
not as a member of this association. Now, I was very much interested
and glad to have the suggestion that you answered me with, and
I think, however, that perhaps if this form or such form as we agree is
the best could be circulated to state societies, asking these state socie­
ties to circulate them among their aides and collect them and send them
to the national association, that would be a good way of carrying it
on.

The Chairman: We must be careful not to go about making claims
for occupational therapy as the Christian Scientists do for their methods.

Miss Johnson: And the chiropractics.

Mrs. Myres: The Veterans’ Bureau is withdrawing all its contract
work from the hospitals. One of the physicians for a long time wanted
us to build a workshop. He had given us his main living room and
I had a letter saying it was very, very beneficial in many instances, but
he did not feel that he could give over the living room, and that he
felt we should build a workshop and the great fun I have out of it is
that he has already desired to get it since he has learned that fact.
He really thinks that it is beneficial.

The Chairman: Have you any suggestions to make on that?
Dr. Pollock: I want to ask how you propose to use this material after you get it?

The Chairman: I should get it up, or the secretary-treasurer, or some committee could get it up, and use the material in some sort of a leaflet or booklet that would give a list of accomplishments of occupational therapy which would be available for whoever wanted to know.

Dr. Pollock: These would be illustrated cases.

The Chairman: Yes.

Dr. Pollock: You don't propose to compile any statistics from that?

The Chairman: Not necessarily. But if it would be available, it would be better.

Miss Manning: We have thousands of cases available, but we haven't a scientific measure of improvement as contrasted to what would have happened if they had not had occupational therapy. It is a very difficult thing to state, and it is a thing that will have to be done on an entirely laboratory method basis by physicians working on occupational therapy cases in the hospitals.

Mrs. Myres: It is all right if it is prepared with the assistance of a statistician for statistical records. The instructors always keep their part of it. We have not always been able to get from the physician his opinion.

Miss Johnson: This ought to get the physicians.

Mrs. Myres: They have their own records and they have our record, and one man says, "Yes, I will keep that, but I will keep that to write my own records later." He did not want to turn it back.

The Chairman: It is a pretty hard thing to get hold of, the statement of improvement.

Mrs. Slagle: I think the matter of the preparation of statistical data ought to be undertaken by some one who really understands it. I am not a person who is versed in comparing statistical data and I would have to spend a lot of time and nervous energy trying to work out the data and put it in form to hand down to people who are accustomed to having it in regular form and look for it in that way. Dr. Pollock certainly can help us. I do not know what financial arrangements, or what other arrangements we can make.

Dr. Pollock: I would be very glad to help without charge.
Mrs. Slagle: If you had that data.

Dr. Pollock: You could not use single cases collected together.

Mrs. Slagle: No.

Miss Manning: We had a case where the doctor said, it was Dr. Foster Kennedy, and he said that he could really say that he had nothing at all to do with the cure of that girl. He also said that had she not had occupational therapy, she would have been committed within six weeks to an institution. Instead she was cured and he had nothing at all to do with it. It is a concrete example.

The Chairman: This is a statement of opinion, and while everybody would value and appreciate Dr. Kennedy's opinion, it seems to me it must be put in a way which is understandable by the medical men.

Miss Robeson: Can you use these cases for statistics?

Dr. Pollock: You cannot use individual cases.

Mrs. Sullivan: Since the New York Society has set out to compile statistics of that sort, let Miss Johnson be appointed as chairman of the committee, and have the representatives from the different states contribute and work to produce that material in connection with this local office.

Miss Johnson: Might that not be well considered as part of education? We have a committee on education, of which Mrs. Davis is a member, and on which we have other representatives from the state. Might not that be considered a part of the committee on education?

The Chairman: I would like to include on such a committee Dr. Pollock as statistician, to help make that material available, make it worth while.

Miss Johnson: The membership of our committee is small, and we considered how we might bring in the different sections of the country.

The Chairman: You are the chairman of that committee now. We do not need to make such an appointment. You can appoint anybody on the committee you want. I would like to ask you to consult me because it is an important matter and it would be a great pity to collect a lot of material and have one left out.

Miss Robeson: Insurance companies all want statistics, and we have no statistics.
Mrs. Davis: Is there any insurance company paying for organization work?

Miss Robeson: We have three insurance companies in Boston paying $1.50 to our aides for visits.

Mrs. Slagle: In California, the physicians of the largest insurance companies handling industrial accident cases have a clinical workshop paying their workers.

Mrs. Davis: One insurance company?

Mrs. Slagle: A combination, and they underwrite industrial accidents. Casualty companies. I can give you the correspondence on that and they say that since the introduction of this occupational therapy workshop clinic that they have absolutely no traumatic neurosis. It has entirely disappeared. They shorten the period of convalescence of treatment. Dr. Brown told me it was perfectly marvelous what these people were doing.

The Chairman: Have you anything that has been written on that subject?

Mrs. Slagle: I have their letters where they make these definite statements.

The Chairman: Do you not want to make up for me some statement on that?

Mrs. Slagle: Yes, and they are operating a most successful workshop clinic. That is all it is.

Miss Robeson: They pay for the financing of it?

Mrs. Slagle: Yes, because they can well afford to. They move their patients right back into industry.

Mrs. Davis: That workshop clinic is a workshop.

Mrs. Slagle: Yes, it is a workshop.

Mrs. Davis: And it is operated by the insurance company.

Miss Johnson: Where is that?

Mrs. Slagle: Los Angeles, a perfectly wonderful place.

The Chairman: Are there any other matters to come before the meeting?
Mrs. Sullivan: The matter of uniform and registration. There are such a variety of uniforms, and I am speaking from personal experience when I say it is difficult to enforce the dealer of uniforms unless there is some standard, and I wonder whether it could be dangerous for the national society to recommend a standard. We might have a source of income by having patterns which we could have a student of Pratt's Institute cut and sell them, a uniform that would be adopted, and sell these to aides in private hospitals or any other place.

Mrs. Myres: Just yesterday I had some aides who had been wearing their own uniforms ask me where to get certain uniforms.

Miss Morris: Our uniforms are a different shade from the army, light blue.

Mrs. Myres: They transfer from one hospital to another and they have to get a new outfit.

Miss Morris: They can easily get rid of their uniforms by selling them.

Mrs. Sullivan: It seems rather useless to make any ruling.

Miss Morris: I do not know whether the Veterans' Bureau has any regulations on the subject. I think they wear a regular aide uniform.

Mrs. Myres: I do not know whether the private hospital wants to adopt the uniform.

Mrs. Slagle: I have been in the Philadelphia hospital. The head aide is an ex-service aide, a splendid young woman, and she wears the service uniform. The hospital authorities say that she has no right to wear a service uniform, and it is almost a duplication of the nursing uniform. There has been a good deal of disagreeable contention about this conflict with the nurse's uniform in the civilian hospital, and it has become such a question that it is one of the things that has been brought up. Here was one of these little irritations, a girl wearing a service uniform that does not belong to her. The physicians say that an aide does not need a cap. The cap belongs to the nursing fraternity, and is almost a badge of the nursing service. I am passing on the opinions of those people who have given serious consideration to this question. They are going to decide upon a uniform for their aides, at least for the occupational therapists, that will not conflict with the nursing uniform and will be more suitable. One of the aides had a service apron very much spattered with pink. Of course, that showed very brightly on the white apron.

Mrs. Myres: Why could not we suggest a standard uniform?
Miss Johnson: Some of the hospitals have their own uniform.

Miss Robeson: We have always had blue.

Miss Morris: We have the attendants and everybody else wearing light blue. We have also made a change in the cap. The aides complained so bitterly about the caps being too heavy.

Miss Johnson: The thought has come to me to let the schools decide on the uniform of that school. Every nurse is known by the school from which she has graduated by the kind of cap she wears, and Mrs. Davis and I had some experience some two or three years ago in trying to get the women to conform one way or the other in uniform, and I am sure I gave it up as an impossibility, to get five or six hundred or a thousand women to agree to wear the same thing. The military has regulations, they can not say anything about it, they have to do it. Every other group of women will decide that they do not want it that way.

Mrs. Sullivan: Even if we have a variation of color, wouldn't it be advisable to have a design for a uniform, a design of a very simple garment.

Miss Morris: The aides wear smocks. Each aide could have designed colored smocks.

Mrs. Slagle: I think they are too untidy. I like to see a smock, however, in the home.

Mrs. Myres: I think it is all right in a workshop.

Mrs. Slagle: I never liked the white aprons, irrespective of how I feel about any other uniform. I think the white apron is proper, however, for the workshop, and we need it to cover loose garments. The white apron is pretty when you put it on, and when it is fresh it looks well. But I found an aide the other day, who got some paint on her smock and she tried to clean it with turpentine as she could not get to her quarters to get a clean apron. That just happened of course.

Mrs. Sullivan: One workshop or one group can specialize in making aprons.

Mrs. Slagle: We did that in Chicago. We supplied Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin.

Dr. Pollock: Is there any committee to which this might be referred?

Mrs. Sullivan: I move that it be taken up at the next meeting.
The Chairman: The matter of the registration of aides. I think we agreed on that.

Miss Johnson: May I ask what that was?

Mrs. Sullivan: We foresaw that there would be difficulties if there were two registration groups. I mean if, for instance, in the New York society, if it had a registration for aides and the national society had a registration for aides; with two organizations it seems uneconomical to duplicate the work, and so we agreed it would be wise that there would not be a duplication of the information, to prevent two offices doing the same work.

I move that in the organization of the registration of the national society that there be a definite understanding, an agreement that the national society will furnish a duplicate of registration cards of each application for a position with the local state society for that state, and that the local state society will do the same thing in relation to the national office, and that no appointments will be made in a state which will be contrary to recommendations from the state society office.

That means, for instance, if Mrs. Davis happens to have some record about a person who is applying for a position in New York, and Mrs. Slagle knows about it, she will immediately give that information to the New York office, and the New York office knows something about it. It is simply a matter of not having a duplication of work. Is that perfectly clear?

Mrs. Slagle: It is quite clear to me.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:45 p.m.